

FAUNA



Feral Goat *An Fiaghabhar*

Although they are non-native to Ireland, goats have long been kept for their milk, meat and skin. Because they are nimble-footed, when domesticated goats become feral, they are ideally adapted to remote rugged areas. Both males and females have horns, but males are larger. Cé nach ainmhithe dúchasacha na tíre seo iad gabhair tá siad á gcoinneáil le fada le haghaidh bainne, feoil agus seithí. Tá gabhair luathchosach agus ar an ábhar sin nuair a éalaíonn gabhair chlóis is furasta dóibh maireachtáil in áiteanna creagacha i bhfad ó bhaile. Bíonn adharca ar phocaidí agus ar mhinseacha araon ach bíonn na pocaidí níos mó.



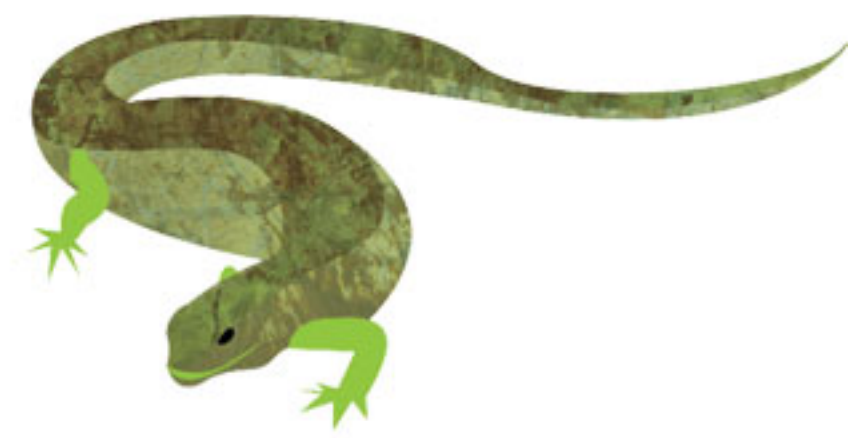
Stoat *An Easóg*

The stoat is sometimes incorrectly called a weasel, of which there are none in Ireland. Its long body is orange-brown above and white underneath, with a distinctive black-tipped tail. Some individuals turn white in winter, retaining their black-tipped tails. Rabbits are a favourite food. Is minic a thugtar “weasel” ar easóg i mBéarla ach níl a leithéid d’ainmhí in Éirinn. Coirp fada atá acu le dath flann-dhonn thuas agus dath bán faoi agus spota sainiúil dubh ar bharr a n-eireaball. Tagann dath bán ar chuid acu i rith an gheimhridh ach fanann an spota dubh ar bharr a n-eireaball i gcónaí. Coiníní an bia is fearr leo.



Skylark *An Fhuiseog*

The skylark has a trilling, flute-like song, often delivered in flight. It sings from late winter to midsummer, from first light to evening. Its plumage is streaked sandy brown in the upperparts with paler underparts. It has a notable crest on top of its head. Ceol trileach cosúil le ceol feadóige atá ag fuisseog agus is minic í ag canadh agus í ag eitilt. Canann sí ó chéad léas na maidine to dtí an tráthnóna agus ó go déanach sa gheimhreadh go lár an tsamhraidh. Tá stríocaí de dhath donn ghainmheach ar a cluimhreach uachtair agus dath níos éadroime in íochtar. Tá círiní suntasach ar mhullach a cinn.



Common Lizard *An tEarc Luachra*

Usually brown with variable black markings on its back, this lizard can be seen sunbathing on warm rocks. It feeds on insects, hibernates from October to March, and can shed its tail to fool predators. Females produce eggs internally, but young are born as tiny lizards. Is minic a fheictear an t-earc luachra ina luí faoin ngrian ar charraigeacha teo. Bíonn dath donn air de ghnáth agus marcanna éagsúla ar a dhroim. Itheann sé feithidí agus déanann sé codladh geimhridh ó Dheireadh Fómhair go mí an Márta agus is féidir leis a eireaball a ligean chun siúil le dallamullóg a chur ar chreachadóirí. Táirgeann na hearca luacha bainneanna uibheacha istigh ina gcoirp agus is mar earca luachra bídeacha a bheirtear na cinn óga.



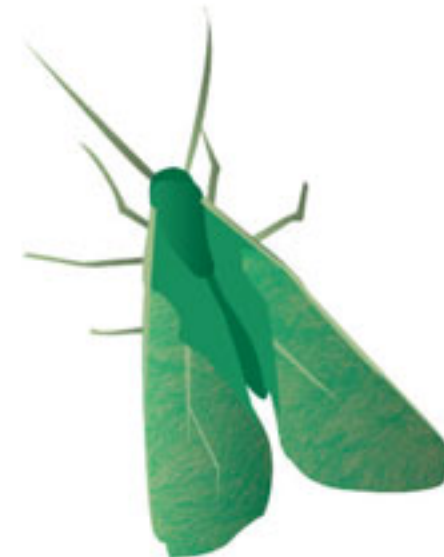
Slow Worm *An t-Earcán Caoch*

While it looks like a snake, the slow worm is actually a legless lizard that can move quite fast when disturbed. Not native to Ireland, it is thought to have been introduced to the Burren. It hibernates from October to March and feeds on slugs and insects. Cé go bhfuil cuma nathrach ar earcán caoch is laghairt gan cosa atá ann i ndáiríre agus is féidir leis gluaiseacht go tapa nuair a chuirtear isteach air. Ní hainmhí dúchasach na tíre seo é agus meastar gur tugadh isteach sa Bhoirinn é. Déanann sé codladh geimhridh ó Dheireadh Fómhair go mí an Mhárta agus itheann sé seilidí drúchta agus feithidí.



Pearl-bordered Fritillary *An Fritileán Péarlach*

Seven spots like a string of pearls adorn the underside of this fritillary’s hind wing, along the rear edge. They are sun-loving butterflies, flying in May and June. The caterpillar has yellow spines and feeds on violets. The butterfly sips nectar from a variety of wildflowers. Bíonn seacht spota cosúil le sraith phéarlai mar mhaisiú ar an taobh íochtair de sciathán cúil an fhritileáin ar an imeall cúil. Is breá leo solas agus teas na gréine agus bíonn siad ag eitilt i mí na Bealtaine agus i mí an Mheithimh. Bíonn guairí buí ar an mbolb agus itheann siad sailchuacha. Ólann an féileacán neachtar ó bhláthanna fiáine éagsúla.



Burren Green Moth *Calamia Trideus*

This intriguing moth is restricted to the Burren, where it was discovered in 1949. The adult moths fly in July and August and can be attracted by light. The exact food-plant in the wild is not certain, but is suspected to be blue moor grass. Díol mór spéise an féileacán oíche seo nach bhfuil fáil air aon áit eile ach sa Bhoirinn áit a bhfuarthas é i 1949. Eitlíonn na féileacáin oíche fásta i mí Iúil agus Lúnasa agus meallann an solas iad. Is deacair a rá go cinnte cén bia a itheann siad ach meastar go n-itheann siad féar boirne.



Banded Snail *Seilide Bandach*

Banded snails have narrow or wide brown stripes on pale yellow, pink or brown backgrounds. Their pattern gives them camouflage protection against predators. They are invertebrate animals in the mollusc group. They prefer to move around in wet weather, feeding on calcium-rich green plants. Dath scothbhuí éadrom nó bándearg nó donn a bhíonn ar na seilmidí seo agus bandaí caola donna nó bandaí leathana donna anuas orthu. Is duaithníocht í seo a chosnaíonn ó chreachadóirí iad. Is inveirteabraigh iad de ghrúpa na moileasc. Is fearr leo gluaiseacht leo nuair a bhíonn an aimsir fliuch agus plandaí glasa a bhfuil go leor cailciam iontu a ithe.